The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1867. VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,375.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2.00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, *ten cents* per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

☞ All advertising due after first insertion.

A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
*One square	$ 4 50	$ 6 00	$10 00
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Quarter column	14 00	20 00	35 00
Half column	18 00	25 00	45 00
One column	30 00	45 00	80 00

*One square to occupy one inch of space.

JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

☞ All letters should be addressd to

MEYERS & MENGEL,
Publishers.

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, where a good Church is erected, and where a large School House shall be built. Farms, Land and Timber Leave, from one acre to 500 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 6, 1866—1y

J. MCD. SHARPE. E. F. KERR.

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

R. DURBORROW. JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.

Bedford. Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864,

J. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House,"

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.

May 13, 1864.

B. F. MEYERS. J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the GAZETTE office, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [may11,'66.

JOHN H. FILLER, *Attorney at Law*, Bedford, Pa. Office nearly opposite the Post Office. [apr.20,'66.—1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.,) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65-1y*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.

Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

J. N. HICKOK, J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted. Tooth Powders and mouth Washes, excellent articles, always on hand.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.

OFFICE—2 doors West of the Bedford Hotel, above Border's Silver Smith Store.

Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.

aug.24,'66.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY!

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

by the use of Nitrous Oxide, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEETH INSERTED

upon a new style of base, which is a combination of Gold and Vulcanite; also, upon Vulcanite, Gold, Platina and Silver.

TEMPORARY SETS inserted if called for.

Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices to correspond with the times.

☞ I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburg the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3rd Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office, 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

nov.16,'66. WM. W. VAN ORMER, Dentist.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL, *Bankers and* DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

J. L. LEWIS having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS,
BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c., &c

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care.

General assortment of popular Patent Medicines.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of PERFUMERY, TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of the best perfumes of the day. Colognes, Soaps, Preparations for the Hair, Complexion and Teeth; Camphor ice for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair Brushes, Port Monaies, &c.

Of Stationery, there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Leaf and Mourning Paper, Envelops, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold very cheap.

Coal Oil Lamp Hinge Burner, can be lighted without removing the chimney—all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning Coal Oil. Lamp chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp Shades of beautiful patterns.

Howe's Family Dye Colors, the shades being light Fawn, Drab, Snuff and Dark Brown, Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Royal Purple, Scarlet, Maroon, Magenta, Cherry and Black

Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies.

Cigars of best brands, smokers can rely on a good cigar.

Rose Smoking Tobacco,
Michigan and Solace Fine Cut,
Natural Leaf, Twist and Big Plug,
Finest and purest French Confections,
PURE DOMESTIC WINES,
Consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry
FOR MEDICINAL USE.

☞ The attention of physicians is invited to the stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country Merchants' orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable prices.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, physicians can rely on having their prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. [Feb 9, '66—tf

Clothing, etc.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

Come one, come all,

and examine

THE EXCELLENT STOCK OF GOODS

AT LIPPEL'S

CLOTHING EMPORIUM AND FURNISHING

STORE.

A rare chance is offered to ALL to purchase good and seasonable goods, at the lowest prices, by calling at Lippel's.

If you would have a good suit of Ready-Made Clothing call at Lippel's.

If you would have good and cheap
Ladies' Dress Goods.
Calicoes,
Muslins,
&c., &c., &c.,
Call at Lippel's.

If you would have furnishing goods of all descriptions, notions, etc., call at Lippel's.

If you would have the best quality of Groceries, buy them at Lippel's.

Goods of all kinds, sold at the most reasonable prices, and country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods, at Lippel's

sep.28,'66.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand ready-made clothing, such as coats, pants, vests, &c.; also a general assortment of cloths, cassimeres, and gents' furnishing goods of all kinds; also calicoes, muslins, &c., all of which *will be sold low for cash.* My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite *all* to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods.

may25,'66.

D. R. ANDERSON,

Licensed Scrivener and Conveyancer,

CENTREVILLE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

will attend to the writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Articles of Agreement, and all business usually transacted by a Scrivener and Conveyancer. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

April 6, '66-tf.

DANIEL BORDER,

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Reined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings. best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

Oct. 20, 1865-

RICHARD LEO,

Manufacturer of

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., &C.,

will be furhished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

TERMS for every description of Job PRINTING CASH! for the reason that for every article *we* use, we must pay cash; and the cash system will enable us to do our work as low as it can be done in the cities.

MERCHANTS' SHOW BILLS, printed in superior style, and upon reasonable terms, at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office

LETTER HEADS AND BILL HEADS, and ENVELOPES for business men, printed in the best style of the art, at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich We ask you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE

The Bedford Gazette.

I AM THINE.

The tide will ebb at day's decline
Ich bin dein!
Impatient for the open sea
At anchor rocked the tossing ship,
The ship that only waits for thee;
Yet with no tremor of the lip
I say again, thy hand is mine,
Ich bin dein!

I shall not weep, or grieve or pine,
Ich bin dein!
Go lave once more thy restless hands
Afar within the azure sea—
Traverse Arabia's scorching sands—
Fly where no thought can follow thee,
O'er desert waste and billowy brine,
Ich bin dein!

Dream on the slopes of Appenine,
Ich bin dein!
Stand where the glaciers freeze and frown,
Where Alpine torrents flash and foam,
Or watch the loving sun go down
Behind the purple hills of Rome,
Leaving a twilight half divine,
Ich bin dein!

Thy steps may fall beside the Rhine,
Ich bin dein!
Slumber may kiss thy drooping lids
Amid the mazes of the Nile;
The shadow of the pyramids
May cool thy feet; yet all the while,
Though storms may beat, or stars may shine,
Ich bin dein!

Where smile the hills of Palestine
Ich bin dein!
Where rise the mosques and minarets,
Where every breath brings flowery balms,
Where souls forget their dark regrets
Beneath the strange mysterious palms,
Where the banana builds the shrine
Ich bin dein!

Too many clusters break the vine,
Ich bin dein!

The tree whose strength and life outpour
In one exultant blossom gush,
Must flowerless be forever more,
We walk this way but once friend—hush!
Our feet have left no trodden line,
Ich bin dein!

Who heaps his goblet hates his wine,
Ich bin dein!
The boat is moving from the land,
I have no chidings and no tears,
Now give me back my empty hand
To battle with the cruel years,
Behold the triumph shall be mine.
Ich bin dein!

A POSITIVE WITNESS.

It is of Warren, the author of Ten Thousand a Year, that this sharp practice in the examination of a man accused of swearing falsely in a will case is recorded. It shows great dramatic power unconsciously exhibited in his daily business.

The prisoner being arraigned, and the formalities gone through with, the prosecutor, placing his thumb over the seal, held up the will and demanded of the prisoner if he had seen the testator sign that instrument, to which he promptly answered he had.

"And did you sign it at his request as subscribing witness?"

"I did."

"Was it sealed with *red or black* wax?"

"With red wax."

"Did you see him seal it with red wax?"

"I did."

"Where was the testator when he signed and sealed this will?"

"In his bed."

"Pray, how long a piece of wax did he use?"

"About three or four inches long."

"Who gave the testator this piece of wax?"

"I did."

"Where did you get it?"

"From the drawer of his desk."

"How did he light that piece of wax?"

"With a candle."

"Where did that piece of candle come from?"

"I got it out of the cupboard of his room."

"How long was that piece of candle?"

"Perhaps four or five inches long."

"Who lit that piece of candle?"

"I lit it."

"What with?"

"With a match."

"Where did you get that match?"

"On the mantle-shelf in the room."

Here Warren paused, and fixing his large, deep-blue eyes on the prisoner, he held the will up above his head, his thumb still resting upon the seal, and said in a solemn and measured tone:

"Now, sir, upon your solemn oath, you saw the testator sign that will; he signed it in his bed; at his request you signed it as subscribing witness; you saw him seal it; it was with red wax he sealed; a piece, two or three inches long; he lit that wax with a piece of candle which you procured for him from a cupboard; you lit that candle by a match which you found on the mantle-shelf?"

"I did."

"Once more, sir, upon your solemn oath, *you did?*"

"I did."

"My Lord—*it's a wafer!*"

A GENTLEMAN who recently put up at a log tavern in Wisconsin, was awakened by a young man who commenced a serenade thus:

"Oh Sally Rice,
I've called you twice,
And yet you lie and snore!
I pray you wake,
And see your Jake,
And ope to him the door; or window, I don't care much which, for—
It makes but little difference
To either you or I—
Big pig, little pig,
Root hog, or die."

"WILL you run away with me tomorrow night, Kate, dear?" said Philip to his charming country belle, who had just arrived at the years of discretion.

"Oh, no, dear Phil," replied the young lady, with great sense of prudence, "I won't do any such action; but I'll tell you what I will do—I'll run away without you, and then you can run after me, and we will meet at my aunt's the same evening."

THE CRETAN REVOLUTION.

How many times the spark of insurrection has been partially quenched in blood and ashes, and how often it has been revived again in the little Island of Candia, at the mouth of the Ægean sea, the Turks, who have with difficulty held its people in subjection during the past two centuries, know full well. Candia, or Crete, is a long, narrow and irregularly shaped island, with a great backbone of rugged limestone mountains running through the centre of it, honey-combed with caverns and throwing off spurs that descend, in some places, precipitously to the sea, and, in others, shelter fertile valleys and plains where the olive and the orange grow side by side, and corn and cotton flourish beneath the shadow of the palm. Although but little known at the present day, its traditions date back to the Age of Fable. Long before HOMER sang the siege of Troy, Crete is said to have contained a hundred flourishing cities. In the middle of the seventeenth century its population numbered a million of souls. In 1821 it had dwindled down to two hundred and sixty thousand; but in 1850, when the last census was taken, it amounted to but little over one hundred and fifty-eight thousand, of whom one hundred and twenty-six thousand were Greeks and the remainder Mohammedans. The Cretan mountaineers are a hardy, turbulent race. They live rudely upon the produce of their flocks and herds, plough their scanty patches of soil with oxen yoked after the ancient manner, and hunt the chamois among the precipices of Mount Psiloriti. Their women ply the spindle and the distaff, and weave in primitive looms the coarse fabrics of cotton, or of wool, which are worn by the members of the household.

In the northwestern part of the Island, in the mountainous district of Arkadioti, the Cretans who have risen in insurrection against the Turks, have recently immortalized themselves by an act of heroism worthy of their ancient lineage, and rivaling the self-devotion of Leonidas and his little band of Spartans in the pass of Thermopylæ. On one of the slopes of the Arkadioti range, and within sight of Mount Psiloriti—the ancient Ida—snow-crowned and rising to a height of more than seven thousand feet above the level of the sea, stand now the ruins of what was, but a few weeks ago, the Greek Monastery of Arkadion, a massive structure built of limestone quarried from the adjacent hills, and like the old Greek monasteries of Syria and Asia Minor, at once a fortress and a place of refuge. When Mustapha Pacha, at the head of twelve thousand men, marched from Retimo across the great plain at the foot of the Arkadioti mountains, one hundred and ninety-seven Cretan insurgents, with their families, consisting of three hundred and forty-three women and children, retreated to the monastery, where they determined to defend themselves to the last extremity. The most trustworthy account that has yet reached us states that "the battle lasted two days and nights," during which the walls of the monastery were incessantly cannonaded. After more than a thousand cannon shots were fired, a practicable breach was made, and the Turks, infuriated by the losses they had already suffered, rushed to the assault. They succeeded in gaining the court yard of the monastery, but could proceed no further. In this confined place the Cretans held their assailants at bay, and, gathering strength from the religious exhortations of the monks, and animated by their example, they fought for six hours with the desperation of men who had staked everything on maintaining their position. It was of no avail. Many of their comrades had already fallen; many others were grievously wounded; when the survivors, finding they were in danger of being overpowered by the sheer force of numbers, sprang a mine and blew themselves up, together with their enemies. "Two hundred Turks "were killed outright, and among "them a great many officers. The "number of their wounded was enor-"mous. From official reports more "than two thousand wounded had "been taken to Canea and Souda—the "hospitals at Retimo not being able to "contain them. Mustapha Pacha re-"traced his steps to Retimo, bringing "with him the remainder of his army, "together with sixty women and chil-"dren and a few monks. These were "the only inmates of the monastery "that escaped the horrors of the explosion."

It was a victory gained by the devoted Cretans even in death. The Turkish force under Mustapha Pacha has been pronounced no longer in a condition to resume active hostilities; "so "the order has been given to another "division of the army, at Heraclium, "to march into the province of Missa-"ra, where the insurgents were gather-"ed in great strength."

By this single act of heroism the Cretans have vindicated in the eyes of the world their right to independence. They may be open to the imputations which St. Paul cast upon their ancestors. They may be "abominable and "disobedient, and unto every good "work reprobate," as he said they were. They may be "venal and corrupt," as more modern writers have described them; but they cannot be accused of not loving liberty better than life itself. A people who can dare to immolate themselves, as the Cretans of Arkadioti did, rather than surrender as prisoners of war, must be possessed of nobler instincts than mere courage, and there are episodes in Cretan history which justify the belief that under a good government, and by judicious training, they would be found capable of wiping off every stigma that has been cast upon them. During the four centuries that Crete was a province of the Venetian Republic, the Cretans were more prosperous than any other people inhabiting the islands of the Grecian Archipelago. They had populous cities and a thriving commerce with the ports of the Mediterranean, and if the spirit of wild adventure sometimes led them to undertake enterprises among the islands which smacked strongly of what in these days we should call piracy, it was a common failing of the age in which they lived, when every petty chief made inroads upon the possessions of his weaker neighbor.

But the point of interest just now is not so much what the Cretans once were, as what effect the present insurrection may have in reviving that most perplexing of all questions—the question of Turkish dominion in Europe. Russia, though often baffled in her designs, still covets as ardently as ever the possession of Constantinople and the control of the Bosphorus; whilst the little Kingdom of Greece, in its desire to extend its territory, is so openly encouraging the insurgents as to have provoked a strong remonstrance from the Turkish Government. Other elements, too, are at work. The red shirts of the Garibaldians are said to have been seen in the streets of Athens, and several detachments of these "Free Lances" are reported to have already crossed over to Crete. Victor Hugo, in response to an appeal from Athens, likewise encourages the Cretans to persevere. In strong, nervous, melo-dramatic language he tells them that "the antique tyrannies" are suffering shipwreck everywhere. He adds, what others on this side of the water might do well to believe and profit by, that "an insurrection suppressed is not a principle destroyed," and that although Right may be submerged for a season, and the waves of events pass over it, in due time it will again appear on the surface to vex the oppressor.—*Balt. Gazette.*

ONE OF DODGE'S STORIES.

Dr. Lord, formerly of Boston, has been a resident of the West for about six years. During his first year, he was extensively engaged in buying wool, and, on one occasion, becoming a little bewildered with the multiplicity of crooked roads over the broad prairies, he rode up to a small cabin, enclosed in a clump of locust trees, and hailed a white-headed boy, perched on the top of a hen-coop, with—

"Hallo, boy!"

"I reckon you're a stranger!" was the response.

"Look here sonny."

"I ain't your sonny."

"No, you ain't my sonny, but you'll jump down and come here, and I'll give you a dime."

The boy sprang as if alighting from a wasp's nest, and coming up to the stranger, exclaimed: Well, old hoss, what is it?"

"I have lost my way, and don't know where I am. Can't you tell me?"

"Yes. You are sitting on that hoss."

Mr. Lord laughed at the boy's wit and handed him the dime.

The boy took the money and looked upon it with mingled feelings of wonder and delight, and said:

"I reckon you must have a power of money."

"Why so?"

"Cause you slather it away so."

"What's your father's name?" inquired Mr. Lord.

"Bill Jenks," was the reply.

"Ah, yes. I know him," exclaimed Mr. Lord. "He grows wool, don't he?"

"No, but his sheep duz."

"If you knew me, my lad, you would be more respectful in your replies. I am a friend of your father. My name is Lord."

"Oh, yes!" exclaimed the astonished and delighted lad. "I have heard pap read about you in the Bible," and starting for the house on a dead run, he bawled out at the top of his voice, "Mother, mother, the Lord is out here on horseback, and has lost his way."

A TRUTHFUL ANSWER.—Bunkhum, in the old North State, is undoubtedly the healthiest spot on earth and it was on that account that some "lower country gentlemen" were surprised one day to see a Bunkhumite at work on an ominous hole in the ground. Of course they inquired what he was about.

"Digging a grave, sir."

"Digging a grave! Why, I thought people didn't die often here—do they?"

"Oh, no sir, they never die but once!"

They never asked that question "but once."

"WHAT are you sitting that child on that quarto dictionary for?" said Mrs. D., as the pater arranged his little boy at the breakfast table.

"I am," replied he, "fixing the basis of a sound English education."

"Yes," said she, "but you are beginning at the wrong end."

"I don't believe it's any use, this vaccination," said a Yankee. "I had a child vaccinated, and he fell out of the window a week after and got killed.

A REAL "DEVIL-FISH."

Victor Hugo's Story Matched

Readers of Mr. Victor Hugo's "Toilers of the Sea," will remember the terrible narrative of the fisherman Gilliatt's encounter with the Octopus or sea-devil, who winds his horrible suckers round his victim, and gradually draws away his life's blood. The poet-novelist has been accused of exaggeration in this incident, but according to Mr Lord, an English traveler, who has just published in London a book about British Columbia and the Pacific coast, the sea-devils of the North Pacific even outdo the terrors of the Channel Island species. Mr. Lord says:

"The octopus as seen on our coasts, although even here called a 'mansucker' by the fishermen, is a mere Tom Thumb, a tiny dwarf as compared to the Brobdignagian proportions he attains in the snug bays and inland canals along the east side of Vancouver Island, as well as on the mainland. These places afford lurking-dens, strong holds, and natural sea-nurseries, where the octopus grows to an enormous size, fattens, and wages war with insatiable voracity on all and everything it can catch. Safe from heavy breakers, it lives as in an aquarium of smooth, lake-like water that, save in the ebbing and flowing of the tide, knows no change or disturbance.

"The ordinary resting place of this hideous 'sea-beast' is under a large stone or in the wide cliff of a rock, where an octopus can creep and squeeze itself with the flatness of a sand dab or the slipperiness of an eel. Its modes of locomotion are curious and varied; using the eight arms as paddles, and working them alternately, the central disk representing a boat, octopi row themselves along with an ease and celerity comparable to the many armed caique that glides over the tranquil waters of the Bosphorus; they can ramble at will over the sand roadways intersecting their submarine parks, and, converting arms into legs, march on like a huge spider. Gymnasts of the highest order, they climb the slippery ledges, as flies walk up a window pane, attaching the countless suckers that arm the terrible limbs to the face of the rocks, or to the wrack and sea weed, they go about, back downward, like marine sloths, or, clinging with one arm to the waving algae, perform series of trapeze movements that Leotard might view with envy.

"I have often, when on the rocks, in Esquimault harbor, watched my friends proceedings; the water being clear and still, it is just like peering into an aquarium of huge proportions, crowded with endless varieties of curious sea-monsters; although grotesque and ugly to look at, yet all alike displaying the wondrous works of Creative wisdom. In all the cosy little nooks and corners of the harbor, the great seawrack (Macrocystics) grows wildly, having a straight round stem that comes up from the bottom, often with a stalk three hundred feet long; reaching the surface, it spreads out two long tapering leaves that float upon the water, this sea forest is the favorite hunting ground of octopi.

"I do not think in its native element an octopus often catches prey on the ground or on the rocks, but waits for them just as a spider does, only the octopus converts itself into a web, and a fearful web too. Fastening one arm to a stout stalk, stiffening out the other seven, one would hardly know it from the wrack amongst which it is concealed. Patiently he bides his time, until presently a shoal of fish come gaily on, threading their way through the sea-trees, joyously happy, and little dreaming that this lurking monster, so artfully concealed, is close at hand. Two or three of them rub against the arms; fatal touch! As though a powerful electric shock had passed through the fish and suddenly knocked it senseless, so does the arm of the octopus paralyze its victim; then winding a great sucker clad cable round the palsied fish—as an elephant winds his trunk round anything to be conveyed to the mouth—draws the dainty morsel to the centre of the disk, where the beaked mouth seizes, and soon sucks it in."

By a sort of poetical justice, these tyrants of the sea caverns are themselves hunted by an enemy of untiring pertinacity. The Indian regards the octopus as a great delicacy, especially when the huge glutinous body is carefully roasted. Were the octopus once to get its long throng-like feelers over the side of the canoe, and at the same time retain a hold upon the seawrack, it could as easily haul it over as a child could a basket. This the crafty Indian, well knows. How he captures him Mr. Lord thus describes:

"Paddling the canoe close to the rocks, and quietly pushing aside the wrack, the savage peers through the crystal water, until his practiced eye detects an octopus, with great rope-like arms stiffened out, waiting patiently for food. His spear is two feet long, armed at the end with four pieces of hard wood, made harder by being baked and charred in the fire; these project about fourteen inches beyond the spear-haft, each place having a barb on one side, and are arranged in a circle round the spear end, and lashed firmly on with cedar bark. Having spied out the octopus the hunter passes the spear carefully through the water until within an inch of the centre disk, and then sends it in as deep as he can plunge it. Writhing with pain and passion, the octopus coils its terrible arms round the haft; redskin, making the side of the canoe a fulcrum for his spear, keeps the struggling monster well off, and raises it to the surface of the water. He is dangerous now; if he could get a holdfast on either savage or canoe, nothing short of chopping off the arms piecemeal would be of any avail.

"But the wily redskin knows all this, and has taken care to have ready another spear unbarbed, long, straight, smooth, and very sharp, and with this he stabs the octopus, where the arms join the central disk. I suppose the spear must break down the nervous ganglions supplying motive power, as the stabbed arms lose at once strength and tenacity; the suckers that a moment before held on with a force ten men could not have overcome, relax, and the entire ray hangs like a dead snake, a limp, lifeless mess. And thus the Indian stabs and stabs, until the octopus, deprived of all power to do harm, is dragged into the canoe, a great inert, quivering lump of brown-looking jelly."

A USEFUL DOG.

We yesterday made the acquaintance of Jack, a dog that has been raised by the employes of the street railways, and thoroughly educated to the business. He is now a little more than two years old, and was so unfortunate as to lose his parents at a very tender age—or they probably lost him, as he was taken at the stables on Rowan street, a lost and helpless pup. He grew, under the kind treatment of the boys, to his present size, and is now a full grown cur—the friend of every officer, conductor, and driver, on the various roads, and no one among the hundreds of men who know him will ever stand back and refuse assistance when Jack is engaged in the performance of his duties and in difficulty. Jack is not particularly partial to the boys of the city company, but shares his time and services with all the roads. He rides upon the cars, having the privilege of the entire city, and makes it his duty to keep the track clear when cows, hogs, and vehicles are too slow in getting away.

The conductors call Jack a "spotter," one who detects dishonesty on the part of conductors, on the sly, as he frequently spends a whole day riding on one route, jumping from one car to another while both cars are in motion—a feat that would be difficult for any one but himself, without danger. His object in doing this is evidently to look after the interests of the road.

Jack lives high, "boarding round" among his numerous friends, who share with him as they would their best friend. He knows at what time and place to meet the conductor or driver with whom he chooses to dine. He is to be formally presented with a token of respect in the shape of a handsome collar, on Christmas, bearing the inscription, "From the Central Passenger Railway Company. I am a railroad dog. Whose dog are you?"

We are sorry to state that Jack's pride was shamefully humbled yesterday. Wolf, a stable dog, on duty at the Fourth street stables, came to town yesterday, which he seldom does, except on important business, and had a pleasant interview with Jack, after which he took his place on the cars to return. Jack objected to this, claiming that the cars were not for the accommodation of dogs, which objection greatly insulted Wolf, and taking Jack carefully by the surplus of the neck, threw him in the gutter, where he held him until he imparted to his little rival some wholesome advice, to the purport that he had better mind his own business and let other dogs' business alone.—*Louisville Journal.*

A YOUNG man in St. Louis recently wrote to Mr. Horace Greeley to use his influence in obtaining a situation for him. He received the following reply: "New York is just entering upon the interesting process of starving out 200,000 people whom war and irredeemable paper have driven hither. It is impossible to receive and employ more till these are gone."

A burglar was frightened out of his scheme of robbery by the sweet simplicity of a solitary spinster, who, putting her night-capped head out of the window, exclaimed, "Go away, ain't you ashamed?"

I think I have seen you before, sir; are you not Owen Smith?

"O, yes: I'm owin' Smith, and owin' Jones and owin' Brown, and owin' every body."

SOMEBODY asked a Parisian editor where he got all his intelligence. "From the newspapers." "Where do the newspapers get it?" "From other newspapers." "But who is the first author of it?" "Nobody."

THE question why printers do not succeed as well as brewers, was thus answered: "Because printers work for the head and brewers for the stomach, and where twenty men have stomachs but one has brains."

PUNCH tells of a city man who never got up till noon, because, he said it was only fair, as the day broke in the morning, to give it a chance of redeeming its position before beginning with it.

"Do you think you can do the landlord in the Lady of Lyons?" said a manager to a seedy actor in quest of an engagement.

"I've done a good many landlords."

AN American lecturer of note solemnly said one evening: "Parents, you may have children, or, if you have not, your daughters may have."

—The temperance movement is making great headway in St. Louis. A new hall, to cost $20,000, is about to be commenced.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....January 11, 1867.

AGENTS TO OBTAIN SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GAZETTE.

Circulate your County Paper.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed our Agents to obtain subscriptions to the GAZETTE. They are authorized to receipt for us:

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Snake Spring—Andrew Mortimore, J. G. Hartley and M. S. Ritchey.
W. Providence—Geo. Baughman, Homer Neice.

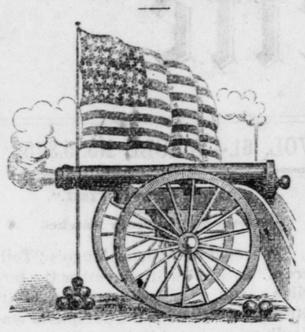
THE TRIUMPH OF PRINCIPLE.

Our government was designed, by its founders, to be one of constitutional law. The several States, by their representatives in Convention assembled, formed the organic law of the Republic. This organic law, the Constitution of the United States, gave being to the Federal Government, and without it that Government could not have had existence. These are axiomatic propositions, but there are those who affect to think that the doctrines of the political party which happens to be in power, and not the principles of the Constitution, ought to govern the people of the United States. On all constitutional questions upon which parties differ, they tell us the construction of the party in power, is the law of the land. On all points in which the Constitution is clearly against them, their legislation and executive administration either override the provisions of that instrument, or seek to change it to suit their purposes. They are a party of expediency, looking only to partizan advantages to be derived from the public measures which they inaugurate or oppose. One day, in order to sustain themselves, they use powers not warranted in the Constitution; the next they are compelled to attack the Constitution itself so that they may screen themselves from the penalty due to their usurpation. Can such a party endure? Can men driven about on the sea of politics, by every wind of fortune, now drawn into the whirlpool of their own agitation, now tossed upon the breakers of popular indignation lashed into fury by their tyranny, now dashed against the rock of the Constitution itself, can such men cling together long enough to reach a safe and quiet harbor? It cannot be. They lack the great chart of the Constitution by which alone the stormy political ocean can be safely navigated. Their compass wants the magnetic needle that points to the polar star of civil liberty. Their pilots disagree among themselves and their ship flounders between the scylla of Central Despotism and the Charybdis of French Red Republicanism. Not so with those who make it a *principle* to be governed in all their political actions by the letter of the Constitution. They are always steering in the right direction, and though adverse winds may blow, though treacherous rocks may lie in their way, though yawning maelstroms may threaten to engulf them, they move onward steadily and surely, and sooner or later their gallant ship reaches in triumph the long desired haven. For instance, contemplate the buffetings of the constitutional party during the last six years! Behold its leaders kidnapped, imprisoned and sent into exile; its printing offices mobbed and their type thrown into the street; its representatives in Congress driven from their seats and its voters overcome at the polls by fraud and force; yet to-day that party is virtually in possession of two of the three branches of the Government. The President and the Supreme Court both carry out the great doctrines of the Democratic constitutional party. Such is the triumph of principle. Only be true to the organic law, and if the government lasts, your political principles cannot cease to endure.

WE publish, in another column, an abstract of the Governor's Message. About half of it consists of one of the old stump speeches on the "Constitutional Amendment," made by the Governor during the last campaign. As our readers know as much on that hackneyed subject as the Governor, we concluded we wouldn't inflict that part of the message upon them. We give all of the document that is of any earthly account to anybody.

MR. JOHN H. ORTH retires from the editorship of the *Clinton Democrat*, and is succeeded by Messrs. J. W. and W. P. Furey. Mr. J. W. Furey was lately connected editorially with the Bellefonte *Watchman*. The *Clinton Democrat* is one of the best papers on our exchange list and both the retiring editor and his successors have our very best wishes.

VICTORY!



"In the midst of life we are in death," and in the midst of triumph the Mongrel Radical Disunion party, have received, from the hands of their own partizans, the death blow. The great controversy between the Democracy and their opponents, during the past six years, was, as to *whether the Constitution of the United States, could be set aside by any necessity whatever*. The Democrats declared it could not be and must not be so set aside. Their opponents insisted that it could be and ought to be. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the celebrated Milligan case, have just decided in favor of the Democratic view. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Mr. Justice Davis, one of Mr. Lincoln's appointees, and who was an intimate friend of the late President, and is the administrator of the Lincoln estate. *This is a greater victory for the Democracy than if every Northern State had cast a majority for the Democratic candidates at the late elections.* It cuts up by the roots the whole Mongrel-Radical theory of the war and brands with eternal infamy the men who trampled under foot the rights of their fellow citizens by superseding the Constitution with "military commissions" and mock trials by "courts-martial." The following extract from Judge Davis' opinion is enough to make Democrats shout for joy:

"The Constitution of the United States is law for rulers and people, equally in war and peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men at all times, and under all circumstances. No doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great emergencies of the Government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy and despotism; but the theory of necessity on which it is based is false, for the Government, within the Constitution, has all the powers granted to it which are necessary to preserve its existence, as has been happily proved by the result of the great effort to throw of its just authority."

WE have our usual instalment of letters commenting upon the unmanly assault made upon the people of Southampton, by a certain anonymous scribbler for the *Bedford Inquirer*. We have at last discovered the author of that assault, and to our great regret, we find him to be the Rev. J. Elderdice, of Cumberland Valley township. Now, where is the editor so daring as to undertake to carry on a controversy with a preacher, especially a political preacher, and more especially a political preacher so singularly gifted and so profoundly learned as the Rev. Mr. Elderdice? Our courage oozes out at our fingers' ends at the very thought of such a thing! We shall incontinently retire from the contest and therefore, at once withdraw our skirmishers. What! fight a preacher! a political preacher! a talented, learned political preacher! We would as soon think of matching claws with a catamount!

JUDGE SPALDING, of Ohio, one of the leading Radical members of Congress, made a speech the other day, on the floor of the House, in which he handled Thad. Stevens without gloves. Judge Spalding insisted that the understanding during the late campaign, was, that if the "out-standing" States accepted the Constitutional Amendment they would be entitled to representation. Mr. Stevens denied this, and said he would never vote to admit another State which did not give its negroes the right to vote. Mr. Spalding also eulogized the administrative abilities of Secretaries McCulloch and Welles, and opposed the impeachment of the President. It is said that Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, will follow the example of Judge Spalding. Now, to which wing of the Radical party will *you* attach yourself, Mr. "Republican?" Are you for Spalding, or Stevens?

ALFRED SANDERSON, ESQ., formerly of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, has become part owner of the Reading *Gazette*. The paper will in future be edited and published by Messrs. Getz and Sanderson. The senior member of the firm, and for many years the editor and proprietor of the *Gazette*, is the Congressman elect from the Berks district. Success to the new firm.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* has been enlarged and otherwise improved. It is now issued in the morning instead of the afternoon. We are glad to note the prosperity of the *Patriot & Union*, and hope that its circulation may continue to increase in every quarter of the State.

WASHINGTON.

Congress takes a Holiday---Washington enjoys itself during the absence of the Rumpers---The Supreme Court knocks Military Commissions in the head---Mongrel rage thereat---Two of the three Branches of the Government Democratic---Celebration of Jackson's Victory at New Orleans, &c.

Correspondence of the Bedford Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, 1867.

MR. EDITOR:—Congress has had its Holiday recess, and so has your correspondent. It has been remarked that the capital has been unusually dull this winter. Well, the adjournment of Congress having temporarily eliminated the negro from our daily talk, as well as from the society of white folks, things began to take a livelier turn, and we actually began to enjoy ourselves as in the good old days of yore. But our season of pleasure was brief. The inevitable Congress re-assembled and the everlasting negro again obtruded himself upon our notice. So we relapsed into our old feeling of mingled wonder and desperation at the folly and fanaticism that rule the day.

You will remember that the Supreme Court of the United States was reconstructed by the late Abraham Lincoln, of pleasant memory. It is not generally known that the said Lincoln was a great friend of civil liberty. I, therefore, digress to inform the public that he was. As such, he found it his duty to sanction "military commissions" and "courts-martial," as proper tribunals for the trial of civilians, in districts in which the administration of the civil laws was unimpeded. As such, he found it necessary to send Vallandigham into exile, because the latter had chosen to exercise the right of expressing his political opinions. As such, too, he discovered that the Supreme Court must be remodeled in order to sustain his great work in behalf of civil liberty. Well, the Supreme Court was remodeled. One of the ten districts was abolished, and the friend of civil liberty appointed five of his own partizans to seats upon the bench. These were S. P. Chase, and Noah Swayne, of Ohio, David Davis, of Illinois, Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, and Stephen J. Field, of California. The other judges (for the old ones did not all die, or resign) J. M. Wayne, of Georgia, Samuel Nelson, of New York, Nathan Clifford, of Maine, and R. C. Grier, of Pennsylvania. These nine constitute the Supreme Court as it exists to-day. Judge Wayne is a "Southern Loyalist," of the Jack Hamilton type, which is to say, he is of a black political hue. Judges Nelson, Clifford and Grier were "war Democrats" during the "Rebellion." So, you see, Mr. Lincoln thought he had a "sure thing" of it in the Supreme Court, and, in fact, the Radical leaders all thought as he did. According to their arithmetic, six Radical judges would certainly outnumber three Democratic judges. But the battle is not always to the strong. The very question which Lincoln and his co-adjutors were afraid the old Supreme Court, with Judge Taney at the head, would decide against them, came up before the new Lincoln court, some time last year. It was the question of the constitutionality of Military Commissions. Three citizens of the State of Indiana, Messrs. Bowles, Milligan and Horsey, had been tried by a military commission for conspiracy to release the Confederate prisoners at Chicago. They were found guilty and condemned to death. Their sentence was afterwards commuted by the President to imprisonment for life. A *Habeas Corpus* was demanded in their case, and the question of the legality of their imprisonment was thus brought before this court. The case was ably and fully argued on both sides, Judge Black, of your State, making a masterly effort in behalf of the prisoners. After long deliberation, the Court *unanimously decided that the prisoners were unlawfully detained and should be discharged from imprisonment!* Mark you, *Chase and every other Radical on the bench, agreed to this decision.* Five of the judges decided every point in favor of the prisoners; the other four agreed with them in all points save one. Judge David Davis, of Illinois, delivered the opinion of the majority of the Court, which decides every point at issue in favor of the prisoners. I know Judge Davis well. He was for many years, the President Judge of one of the central judicial districts of Illinois, and Mr. Lincoln practiced law in his court for many years. The Judge has always been a "Republican" and was a bosom friend of Mr. Lincoln, to whom he owes his appointment as one of the justices of the Supreme Court. Nevertheless, he is an honest man and a good lawyer, as is abundantly proved by his conduct in the great case just mentioned. But I am getting "desultory." Suffice it to say, that the castle built by the Radicals upon the Supreme Court as a foundation, has toppled to the ground, and in consequence of this great fall, the whole Mongrel hive is in such a state of uproar as I have never seen them in since the day Wilson & Co. ran into Washington from Bull Run. That a "Republican" Supreme Court, with S. P. Chase at its head, should pronounce "military commissions" unconstitutional, and thus virtually declare all the proceedings of their party during the war, illegal, making them, in effect, kidnapping and murder, has surprised and enraged them beyond all bounds. Already they are talking of getting rid of the Supreme Court. Thad. Stevens, in his place in the House, has made a fierce onslaught upon the Court, and measures are about to be taken by the House, to check, if possible, the "headlong tendency of the Court towards the ranks of the Copperheads." Thus, this revolutionary party seeks to prop its tottering fabric. It is going down, down, down, but like a patient in the last stages of consumption, the strongest doses are prescribed for it and it is galvanized into temporary life, while death is tugging at its very vitals. But this last dose, the purging of the Supreme Court from our political system, is a little too strong for its iron-clad stomach. It cannot, dare not swallow it. The people would eject it, as Jonah did the whale. Isn't it glorious, though, to think that with all the *diablerie*, the twisting and screwing and cheating and tyrannizing and lying and stealing, of the leaders of the Mongrel party, the Democracy have got the better of them in two of the three branches of the Government? The Executive and Judicial branches are both administered in accordance with Democratic doctrines, and nothing remains to the Mongrels save the Rump Congress. What is best of all, is, that Seward in the one and Chase in the other branch, are at the head of affairs, and both have been compelled, *by their oath to the Constitution*, to step under the Democratic banner. Rich, isn't it?

The Democracy of this city are preparing to celebrate the eighth of January, in grand style. The anniversary of Old Hickory's victory at New Orleans, is an appropriate occasion for Democratic reunions and ought to be observed in that way all over the country. Talking of celebrations, reminds me that the party who furnished the supper on the occasion of the late Radical welcome to Congress, has brought suit for money due him for furnishing the said supper. Some of the Mongrel Rumpers, will probably get rid of some of their extra pay before they get through with him.

The last *on dit* is that a movement is afoot among the Western Democrats to nominate Gen. Grant for the Presidency. The Radicals have tried their best to capture Grant, but have utterly failed. But I am getting prolix and must halt for the present. PRY.

HARRISBURG.

Assembling of the Legislature; Election of Officers; State Treasurer; U. S. Senator; Bedford and Fulton in Luck; The inauguration of the new Governor; The "Bolton House," etc

Correspondence of the Bedford Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5, 1867.

MR. EDITOR:—The Legislature assembled on Tuesday last and proceeded to organize. In the House, Hon. A. D. Markley, of Montgomery, was the Democratic nominee for Speaker, and Hon. Cyrus T. Alexander for Clerk. The Mongrel nominee for Speaker, was Hon. J. P. Glass, of Allegheny, for Clerk, A. W. Benedict, Esq., of Huntingdon. The House standing 62 Mongreis to 38 Democrats, the latter were, of course, elected. The nomination of Messrs. Markley and Alexander for the two highest offices in the gift of the House, was a compliment well deserved by those gentlemen. Mr. Glass will make, I think, a fair speaker. He has had some four or five years' legislative experience, was originally a Democrat, is now a Cameron man, and is, withal, a very "clever fellow." The Senate was organized by the election of Hon. L. W. Hall, of Blair, as Speaker, and Geo. W. Hamersly, of Philadelphia, as Chief Clerk, both Mongrels. The Democratic nominee for Speaker, was Hon. Geo. B. Schall, of Lehigh, one of the ablest of the young guard of Democracy. The Senate stands 21 Mongrels to 12 Democrats. As the former do not have two thirds of either House, the Democrats have some opportunity of fighting them. The Mongrel caucus has nominated W. H. Kemble, the present State Treasurer, for re-election. The Democrats have nominated Hon. John F. Spangler, of York, for that position. I know John well, and if there is a man in Pennsylvania who can be safely trusted with the public funds, it is he. It is said that some old fellow in ancient times used to make the trees dance after him when he played on his pipe. If history repeats itself, I do not see why John Spangler could not be another Orpheus, and with some of those charming songs of his, lure enough Mongrels into his support to make him State Treasurer.

Did you ever see such a loud, long, high and windy bid for a nomination as that contained in the Governor's Message? Doesn't he blow hard to attract the Radical element of his party in the Legislature? But he might as well have spared himself the pains. He will be defeated beyond all question. His candidate for Speaker of the House, Mr. Quay, of Beaver, had so little show that he was compelled to leave the field. The Speakers of both Houses are in the Cameron interest. The new State administration is Cameronian to the back-bone. Thad. Stevens has some strength, but Curtin cannot control it. Cameron may not be able to elect himself, but he is abundantly able and entirely willing to defeat the election of Curtin, at all hazards. I am not a Cameron man, in fact I am pretty much in the position occupied by the old woman when her husband and the bear had the fight—"I don't care much which whips"—but if Curtin is soundly floored, I shall not weep much. He is a most despicable demagogue, nothing but a common political trimmer, and his political demise is "a consummation most devoutly to be wished." Your article in last week's GAZETTE, on the Governor's record, made some stir here among the politicians. It is just and true, every word of it.

Some of your friends and neighbors have been lucky enough to obtain places here. Your townsman, J. T. Keagy, Esq., has been appointed an Assistant Messenger of the House, and M. Edgar King, Esq., of Fulton co., has been given the place of Doorkeeper to the Senate. King, I presume, earned this place at the hands of Senator Stutzman, of your district, by voting for him, instead of Mr. Householder, for the nomination for Senator. "Aleck" is as jolly as you please, and say what you will of him, he is a kind-hearted, whole-souled fellow. My own opinion is that he would have been a Democrat long ago, had he lived any where else than in Somerset. That climate is unhealthy. "Aleck" is Cameronian to the spinal marrow.

Gov. Geary will be inaugurated on the 15th inst. On the same day the election for U. S. Senator will be held. There is some difference of opinion as to whether the election ought, according to the Act of Congress, be held on the 8th, or the 15th, but I incline to the belief that the latter will be the day fixed upon for that purpose. A joint committee, of both houses, has been appointed to determine the day.

Our hotels are pretty full, just now. The "Bolton House," kept by our old friend, Geo. J. Bolton, is especially well patronized. There is not a better hotel in the State than the "Bolton." The Legislature has adjourned until Tuesday next, and I will take a recess until they meet again and do something worth recording. LEX.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Joseph Booth, brother of Edwin, has appeared at an Edinburg theatre.

—Rothschild has bought a fast horse of the Crown Prince of Hanover.

—The total French force in Mexico is 27,000 men and 4,000 horses.

—Miss Muloch's forthcoming novel is entitled "Two Marriages."

—Braxton Bragg is in New Orleans, for the first time since the "late unpleasantness.

—The King of Prussia is the only monarch in Europe that knows his Bis.

—The oldest living actor, according to the Boston *Post*, is "Superfluous Lags, the veteran on the stage."

—General N. B. Forrest has the contract to build forty-five miles of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

—For the first time in seven years, snow fell in Galveston, Texas, on the 3d inst.

—Gen. Frank P. Blair has been appointed Government Commissioner of the Union Pacific Railroad.

—A "colored citizen" is on trial in Cleveland for attempting to commit a rape upon a German woman, on Christmas day.

—A respectable white lady, of Green county, North Carolina, was violated last week by five negroes and one white man. All are in jail.

—The municipality of Antwerp has ordered, on sanitary grounds, every house in the town to be painted, inside and out, at least once a year.

—It is said the New Hampshire Democrats will bring out a military man for Governor next time. Their Convention will meet in January.

—There are fifteen thousand workmen idle in New York city—the victims of the Radical "policy" of agitation, high tariffs for Yankee manufacturers, and disunion.

—It is stated that the State Democratic Committee of Illinois have concluded to establish a new Democratic paper in Chicago, and that the company will have a capital of $250,000 to start on.

—The following is the specie shipment for Europe from New York on Saturday: St. Laurent takes out $460,000; Deutschland takes out $195,000, and the City of Boston takes out none.

—There are forty firms in the lumber trade in Chicago, Illinois, employing 2,000 hands, making up 21,000,000 feet per month into doors, surfacing, flooring, siding, blinds and boxes.

—A singular innovation was made at a funeral in Paris the other day. Instead of a laudatory discourse in honor of the individual interred, one of his friends read extracts from a newspaper article in his praise.

—The receipts of cattle at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago for the year 1866 were 392,604 head; shipments, 262,159. Receipts of live hogs, 980,364; shipments, 482,779. Receipts of sheep, 209, 737; shipments, 75,447.

—Hon. James H. Campbell, of Pottsville, who four years ago, represented the Schuylkill district in Congress, and has since been Minister to Stockholm, was last week nominated as Minister to Bogota by the President.

—Gen. Pennypacker, of Chester county, has received the appointment of Colonel of the 37th U. S. Infantry, declined some time since by Gen. John F. Hartranft. An excellent appointment.

—We lately heard of an old woman who is collecting all the Radical papers she can lay her hands on, to make soap of. She says, "they are a desperate sight better than ashes—they are 'most as good as clear *lie*."

—A Russian paper gives a curious item of news from Wilna. The Russian authorities have recently seized, confiscated and mutilated a bronze statue of the Goddess Flora, which stood in the park of a Polish gentleman, near the city just named. they were under the impression that it was an image of some Roman Catholic saint!

—Mention is made of a photograph of Mr. Lincoln reading the Bible to his little boy "Tad," who stands between his knees. "The "Bible" is a large photograph album, which the operator placed in Mr. Lincoln's hands, which has been converted into a better book by those who are so persistent in misrepresenting the martyr-President.—*Wash. Corres.*

—A Yankee is nothing if not practical and pretendedly pious. The parishioners of one of the largest Boston churches having purchased a mammoth organ, and wishing to obviate the necessity of manual labor, have so arranged it that a stream of Cochituate water shall work the bellows. What is the use of attempting to escape our destiny when such a people are determined to rule and ruin us?—*St. Louis Times.*

OVER-CROWDED LABOR MARKET.—The New York papers are cautioning country workmen against seeking employment in that city, telling them that the labor market there is overstocked, business dull, and multitudes of workmen are discharged, while the rate of wages is falling. Referring to this fact the Washington *Star* remarks: "We feel it a duty to give the same warning to persons coming to Washington in search of employment. In our long experience in the newspaper business we have never before known so many persons out of employment in this city. A large portion of the floating population brought here by the war, still linger long after the demand for their labor has ceased, and jostle each other for a livelihood in all the trades, and in a fierce contest for the smallest Governmental office. Descending the social scale, we have some thirty thousand colored people, contrabands, &c., seeking employment here, of whom it is safe to say that twenty thousand will not average a day's work in a week during the coming winter. The poor-house is already overflowing and unable to afford a shelter for the swarms of vagrants and houseless ones afloat upon our streets, and Heaven only knows what will become of the thousands of the unemployed here when the severity of the winter comes upon us."

CURTIN.—"For the first time during his official career" the Philadelphia *News* is obliged to withhold from Gov. Curtin's message "the meed of our (its) approbation." It says, also,

"We can forgive a man on account of his ignorance, for that is more a misfortune than a fault, and we can even assist to palliate the errors of a weak minded or imbecile creature, but we have neither charity for nor patience with one who will deliberately prostitute a brilliant intellect and an originally good heart to the base purpose of making a trifle of political capital in a canvass for a high office, at the expense of truth, honor and decency combined."

SAD OCCURRENCE.—*A Father Accidently Kills His Child.*—On Monday last, Mr. George Wise, of West Bethlehem township, Washington county, accidently shot and mortally injured his child, and severely wounded his wife. Mr. Wise was shooting hogs, and had exploded a cap, and was resting his rifle upon his arm to cap it, when the gun was discharged—the ball passing through the head of an infant in the arms of his wife, and lodging in her breast. The child died in a few hours, and the ball was extracted from the breast of the mother, and she is likely to recover. Of course language would fail to express the grief of the unhappy husband and father. It is another warning to be careful when handling firearms.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury enclosing a report on the Tariff and a form of bill prepared by Special Commissioner Wells. The report and bill were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Finance. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Sumner instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any additional legislation or Constitutional amendment is required to provide against the sale of any persons into slavery in execution of the decrees of any civil court. The resolution was introduced with special reference to the recent case in Maryland and other South'n States in which negroes have been sentenced to be sold for a brief term after being tried and convicted of crime. After a long discussion the resolution was adopted. A resolution was also adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether any additional legislation is necessary to prevent the enslavement of Indians in the Territory of New Mexico. It was ordered that the last report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall be printed in the German, French and Swedish languages for distribution at the Paris Exposition. The bill repealing the 13th section of the act to suppress insurrection, punish treason, etc., was taken up, and after considerable discussion was laid aside until to-day. The Senate at 3.20 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE.—A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing the report of Commissioner Wells and the Tariff bill prepared by him, was laid before the House and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The Secretary of the Treasury was requested to communicate to the House the result of the investigation in regard to the loss of the steamers Evening Star and Commodore. A resolution for the establishment of four territorial governments in the State of Texas was introduced and referred to the Committee on Territories. A bill was proposed by Mr. Paine of Wisconsin, to reorganize the militia force of the United States so as to enrol all male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five born or naturalized in the United States, except such as participated in the late war against the Federal Government, or who gave aid to the Confederate Government. Mr. Stevens took up his substitute for the bill to provide Republican Governments for the Southern States. This substitute recognizes the present State Governments as legal for municipal purposes until altered by conventions to be held in the several States. It also provides that negroes shall vote for the members composing the conventions. Mr Stevens then addressed the House in favor of the bill. He said the recent decision of the Supreme Court "had made the passage of this bill absolutely indispensable." Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, introduced a substitute for the whole bill, which was ordered to be printed. Without action on the bill the House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's message. Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, made a speech denouncing the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The committee then rose. A number of bills, resolutions and communications, of but little importance, were laid before the House and disposed of.

SENATE.—A number of bills, memorials and petitions of minor importance were received and disposed of; among them were several petitions from artists asking that higher duties be imposed on painting, &c, imported into this country. The bill repealing the 13th section of the act to suppress insurrection and punish treason and rebellion, which relates to the granting of amnesty and pardon by the President, was taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Saulsbury to repeal the entire act. Mr Johnson, of Maryland, made a long and able speech. Mr. Johnson maintained that the section referred to in the bill conferred no additional power on the President, and that there could in consequence be no necessity for repealing it. In the course of his speech Mr. Johnson referred to the imprisonment of Mr. Davis, and to the fact that he has not been allowed a trial, which he denounced as a "blot on American civilization." After some additional discussion a vote was taken on Mr. Saulsbury's amendment, and it was rejected. A vote was then taken on the bill to repeal the 13th section of the act, which was passed—yeas 27, nays 7.

HOUSE.—A bill making appropriation for the service of the Postoffice Department for the year ending June 30th, 1868, was reported from the Committee on Appropriations, and made the special order for Monday. The Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending the tariff on sugar, molasses, coffee, &c., so as to discriminate in favor of free and against slave grown products. A number of other resolutions were introduced and disposed of. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's message, and a number of members made speeches, after which the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

ABSTRACT OF THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

We have reason to be thankful to God for the blessings of peace, abundant crops, that industry has been rewarded and that thus the Commonwealth has been able to do her full duty to herself, to the country and posterity.

The condition of our finances is as follows:

Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1865,		$2,373,668 14
Receipts during fiscal yr ending Nov. 30, 1866,		5,829,668 54
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, '66,		8,203,336 68
Payments for same period have been		6,462,303 41
Balance in Treasury, December 1, 1866,		1,741,033 27
Amount of the public debt as it stood on the 1st day of Dec., 1865,		$38,476,528 08
Am't reduced at the State Treasury, during the fiscal yr ending Nov. 30, 1865, 5 per loan,	$1,828,553 25	
4½ per ct. loan,	25,000 00	
Relief notes,	626 00	
Domestic creditors' certificates,	26 56	
		1,854,205 90
Public debt Dec. 1, 1866,		$35,622,052 16

To wit, funded debt:		
6 per cent. loan,		$400,630 00
5 per cent. loan,		32,073,192 59
4½ per cent. loan,		213,200 00
6 per cent. loan, military, per act May 15, '61,		2,820,750 00
Unfunded debt, relief notes in circulation,		96,625 00
Interest certificates outstanding,		13,086 52
Interest certificates unclaimed,		4,448 38
Domestic creditors' certificates,		119 67
		$35,622,052 16
Assets in Treasury:		
Bonds Pennsylvania Rail Road Company,		$6,600,000 00
Bonds Phila. and Erie Railroad Company,		3,500,000 00
Interests on bond of the Phila. and Erie Railroad Company,		1,225,000 00
Cash in Treasury,		1,741,033 27
		13,086,033 27
Liabilities in excess of assets,		22,536,018 89
		35,622,052 16

The time fixed for the redemption of $23,108,626 24 of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth having expired, I recommend that provisions be made for its redemption, by making a new loan for that purpose, payable at such periods as the prospective revenues will justify.

Since my last annual message, I have drawn from the Treasury, two thousand dollars of the fund placed in the hands of the Governor for secret service and other extraordinary expenses, which I have expended, in payment of my personal staff, and for other purposes, as heretofore, except five hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-eight cents, which I have returned into the Treasury.

I again recommend the passage of general laws, when it is at all practicable, and in this connection, recommend the passage of a general law, regulating railroads now existing and the incorporation of new companies, so that so far as possible there may be just uniformity in the franchises granted and equal facilities afforded to the people of all sections of the Commonwealth.

There are at this time, in the various prisons, a number of persons, under sentence of death, some of them for many years, and as it has become a custom that the incoming Governor should not issue a warrant of execution in cases unacted on by his predecessor, it not unfrequently happens that in many cases, some of which are recent, while some punishment should be inflicted, that of death may appear to the Executive to be too severe.

I earnestly repeat my recommendation heretofore made, that provision be made for the reception of such persons into the penitentiaries, who may be pardoned on condition of remaining a limited time therein.

The State Agency at Washington should, in my judgment, be continued. It has proved very useful in all respects and especially to our volunteers and their families.

Four thousand six hundred and ninety claims have passed through the Agency during the past year, and three hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and three dollars have been collected from the Government and transmitted to the claimant free of charge.

The trustees of the State Lunatic hospital represent that it is impossible for them to accommodate and care for the number of patients committed to them under the laws regulating admissions into the hospital, and earnestly recommend that provision be made for increased accommodation.

I invite your attention to the condition of the Arsenal. It is too small—usafe as a depository for the large amount of valuable military material to be kept in it, and is, in all respects, inconvenient and not adapted to its purposes.

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

1867.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'sday.	Th'rsday	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	...	...
Mar.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apr.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
Aug.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Sept.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	...	...	...	...
Oct.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
Nov.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dec.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...

JOHN W. BOWEN Esq., is a regularly authorized agent for this paper, and will visit our friends throughout the county, for the purpose of making collections and taking subscritions. We hope that his calls will be responded to in the proper spirit. We have some $6,000 on our books, $1,000 of which we need very badly to pay a debt we owe in bank. In fact we must collect, and if mild measures will not answer our purpose, we will be compelled to resort to harsher ones. There are many persons who pay promptly. To such, thanks! There are more who do not. To such, duns, and finally *writs*. We desire to oppress no man. We are willing to be liberal to those who are in straitened circumstances. But if me do not heed our request to settle, if they treat our call for payment with contempt, they have no further claim upon our generosity. We have given away enough in our business to keep a small family five years. If we are to continue that sort of work, we want those who can pay to come forward and do it, and those who can't, to step up and settle. Of course, we don't refer to those who *do* pay. If this be not attended to *soon*, we will see whether "some things can't be done as well as others."

M. E. CHURCH.—On Sunday last the regular missionary anniversary of the M. E. Church was held in Bedford. The pastor, Rev. A. R. Miller, was assisted by Rev. W. Downs, of Lewistown, Pa. Mr. Downs preached in the morning and evening, and also lectured before the Sabbath School. The contributions to the missionary cause were very liberal, amounting to the sum of *one hundred and eighty seven dollars*. The following persons were made members of the Parent Society: Mrs. Rev. A. R. Miller, Mrs. George Blymyer, Mrs. P. H. Shires, Miss A. M. Moorehead, and Mrs. Annie D. Shuck. At the Sunday School meeting M. A. Points was elected a member of the Parent Society, and M. P. Spidle, Miss Belle C. Blymyer, Miss Jane Gephart and John R. Jordan Jr., were made members of the Conference Missionary Society.

THE COLLAPSE OF CRINOLINE.—We have repeatedly announced that a collapse in crinoline was about to take place. We are now able to state that it has actually taken place. The ladies have reduced their proportions and the amplitude of their skirts. The New York *Times*, noticing the change, says: "No one who promenades Broadway now-a-days will doubt that the long-fore-told, long-delayed 'collapse of crinoline' has at last come to pass. It is visible to the most careless observer, and has proof in our most fashionable ladies as they 'march along.' The immense circumference of skirt and sweep of train that came in vogue a dozen years ago, and have been expanding and lengthening ever since until recently, are now things of the past. In their stead masculine eyes are now gratified by neat, trim dresses, at once moderate in size, gracefully brief, and pre-eminently *piquant*."

TO DEALERS.—A wise enactment was passed by the last Legislature, which may not be generally known. It provides that any person "who shall receive or buy from minors or unknown or irresponsible parties, any scrap, brass, lead or metal, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of not more than one year, or both, or either." This makes it criminal to buy or receive from such parties, irrespective of whether it was stolen or not, and removes from children the temptation to pilfer.

FRAUDS.—There is a constant succession of reports of frauds and swindles, of every possible description, from all parts of the country. Smuggling, defalcations, revenue frauds, illicit distillation of spirits, and violations and evasions of the laws in every conceivable way, are now the burden of most of the news columns of a daily journal. Either we are now in a condition of extraordinary wickedness, or else the concealed villanies of a long period have all been suddenly uncovered to the light of day.

WEDDINGS.—Our young friends—and old ones too—who are anxious to learn how many weddings a married couple may lawfully have, will be pleased to know that one year after marriage comes the paper wedding; five years after marriage the wooden wedding; ten years, the tin wedding; twenty-five years, the silver wedding; fifty years, the golden wedding; and seventy-five years, the diamond wedding.

GOLD tends to lower points in commercial circles under the general impression that the Ways and Means Committee have decided to recommend sales by the Treasury.

POOR HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.—Samuel Defibaugh has been re-appointed Steward of the Poor House, Joseph Wills, Miller, Thos. R. Gettys, Clerk, and E. F. Kerr, Esq., Attorney. Dr. F. C. Reamer has been appointed Surgeon and Wm. Bowles, Treasurer. These are all excellent appointments. Mr. Defibaugh has made a very careful and upright steward, and Mr. Wills is popular as Miller. The retiring Treasurer, Mr. Blymyer, gave entire satisfaction during the many years in which he had charge of the funds. In fact, the Poor House was never better officered than it has been during the past two years.

THE JURY COMMISSIONERS, Messrs. Isaac Kensinger and Wm. Kirk, met on Monday last, to fill the wheel for the ensuing year. They appointed John G. Fisher and M. A. Points, Esqs., their clerks. Under this system jurymen are selected with particular reference to their politics, each commissioner confining himself, in his selections, almost exclusively to his own party. The Jury Commissioner law was passed under the pretence of keeping politics out of the jury box. It has had just the opposite effect, for it places upon the jury men who are known to be political partizans. But as long as our "Republican" neighbors in Somerset are willing to stand it, we shall not complain.

SENSIBLE.—Horace Greeley gets off a good thing now and then. In a lecture recently delivered on "advertising," he said: "Some men who know enough to advertise are yet so narrow-minded as to confine their own advertisements to journals of their own creed and party. *If they do not choose to trade with any but men of like faith, this is wise; but if they desire the whole public for customers, it is otherwise.*

H. & B. T. R. R.—NEW SUPERINTENDENT.—Oliver Ayres, Esq., late Superintendent of the H. & B. T. R. R. has resigned, and J. McKillips, Esq., formerly Assistant Superintendent, has been appointed in his stead. Mr. Ayres was an excellent officer. His successor is very highly spoken of, and, we doubt not, will make an able and efficient Superintendent.

CHANGE OF TIME.—There will be a change of schedule on the H. & B. T. R. R., beginning Thursday, Jan. 10. The Express train will arrive at Mt. Dallas at 11.15 a. m.; leave Mt. Dallas at 1.30 p. m. This change is made for the purpose of making the connection with the Eastern and Western trains on the P. R. R., at Huntingdon.

SOLDIERS OF 1812—ATTENTION!—State Treasurer Kemble has directed to be prepared at once a list of the soldiers of 1812 entitled to pensions from the State of Pennsylvania. Separate lists for each county will, as soon as they are completed, be forwarded to the Treasurers thereof, which officers will pay the semi-annual pensions due on the 1st of January, 1867.

GEESE FATTENING.—To fatten geese the *Irish Farmer's Gazette*, says:—Put up three or four in a darkened room and give each bird one pound of oats daily, thrown on a pan of water. In fourteen days they will be found almost too fat. Never shut less than two together, as they pine if left alone. The same rule we rather reckon, will apply to ganders.

> Muse awake! why quiet so long?
> Awake and give your friends a song!
> Don't sing of the year which has just gone,
> Nor of the new one that has just come;
> Nor of ice, or skating—but won't
> You advise the use of "ZOZODONT,"

a healthy and agreeable preparation for the teeth and gums. For sale at Lewis' drug store.

EPISCOPALIANISM.—The following is given as the statistics of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, including the Southern States: Whole number of parishes, 2306; number of clergy, 2520; total membership, 161,225; contributions the past year, $3,051,667.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—This institution is now in a flourishing condition. It is one of the most useful seminaries in the country. Its faculty are able and experienced educators, and their facilities for imparting knowledge are unexcelled.

RETURNED.—James B. Farquhar, Esq., has returned from Chambersburg, to this place. He will shortly open out in his old business at the store-room recently occupied by P. A. Reed.

GUNSMITHING.—We call attention to the card of L. Defibaugh, blacksmith and repairer of guns, locks, &c. Larry is an excellent workman, in fact one of the best blacksmiths in the county.—Give him a share of your patronage.

GREAT BARGAINS.—Irvine and Berkstresser are offering great inducements to cash buyers for the next 30 days.—Everybody should call.

THE COUNTY AUDITORS met on Monday last and proceeded to audit the accounts of the Treasurer. E. F. Kerr, Esq., was appointed Clerk.

A SWEET THING ON ICE—Teaching a sweet sixteen year old bundle of calico how to skate.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.

FLOUR.—The market is very dull, and prices unsettled—

Northwest superfine,	$7.00@7.50
Northwest extra,	8.00@9.00
Northwest extra family,	11.00@12.25
Penna. and West'n superfine,	8.00@8.50
Penna. and West'n extra,	9.00@10.00

GRAIN.—There is little demand for Wheat, and prices are nominal. We quote—

Pennsylvania red, per bus.,	$2.60@2.85
Southern "	3.00@3.10
White, "	3.25@3.30
Rye, "	1.35@1.40
Corn, for yel., (new) "	$0.80@0.90
Oats, "	56@58c

POVISIONS.—Prices are unsettled.

Mess Pork, per bbl.,	$23.00@23.50
Bacon Hams, per lb.,	16@21c
Salt Shoulders, "	13@13½c
Prime Lard, "	13c

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, *whose advertisements appear in the columns of* THE GAZETTE,) may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—G. H. Spang; J. P. Reed; J. W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Durborrow & Lutz; Espy M. Alsip; John T. Keagy & J. H. Filler; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Meyers & Dickerson, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co., Bedford, Pa.

BOOTS AN SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—H. F. Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD NURSERIES—T. M. Lynch.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

CLOTHING—I. Lippel, Berkstresser & Irvine, George Reimund, Bedford, Pa.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—A. B. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker, Bedford, Pa.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Jr., Dr. W. W. Van Ormer, Bedford, Pa.

DRUGGIST—J. L. Lewis, Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. Rea; Mrs. E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Kate Deal. Miss M. Fetterly, Bedford, Pa.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS——Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mengel House, I. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman, Bedford, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa.

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford, Pa.—All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

PUMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford, Pa.; Drs. W. W. Jamison and P. H. Pennsyl, Bloody Run, Pa., Dr. Geo. C. Douglas, Bedford, Pa.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
F. C. Reamer—private sale
T. H. & N. J. Lyons, Private Sale.
Jacob Walter, Private,
C. N. Hickok, private sale.
Adolphus Ake, private sale.
Meyers & Dickerson, private sale.
John P. Reed, private sale.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.—B. McC. Blymyer & Co., Bedford, Pa.

☞ Read the "New Advertisements" in this week's issue of THE GAZETTE.

☞ For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞ Read the advertisements under the head of "Notices, &c."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.—These Pills are composed of various roots, having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all bilious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and billiary ducts, which are the cause of bilious affections in general.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills cure Sick Headache, and all disorders of the Liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness, and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in all cases when a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

Please ask for "Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills," and observe that the two likenesses of the Doctor are on the Government stamp—one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other in his present health.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Price 25 cts per box. Principal office, No. 15 North 6th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents—Demas Barnes & Co. New York; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md; John D. Park, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

4th & 5thw.

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE for PRESERVING, RESTORING, and BEAUTIFYING the HAIR, and is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

a new and beautiful perfume, which in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequaled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors,

T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
oct19'66y1 100 Liberty St., New York.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES AND CATTLE.—TOBIAS' DERBY CONDITION POWDERS are warranted superior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Bots, Coughs, Hidebound, Colds, &c., in Horses; and Colds, Coughs, Loss of Milk, Black Tongue, Horn Distemper, &c., in Cattle. These Powders were formerly put up by Simpson I. Tobias, son of Dr. Tobias, and since his death, the demand has been so great for them, that Dr. Tobias has continued to manufacture them. They are perfectly safe and innocent; no need of stopping the working of your animals. They increase the appetite, give a fine coat, cleanse the stomach and urinary organs; also increase the milk of cows. Try them, and you will never be without them. Hiram Woodruff, the celebrated trainer of trotting horses, has used them for years, and recommends them to his friends. Col. Philo P. Bush, of the Jerome Race Course, Fordham, N. Y., would not use them until he was told of what they are composed, since which he is never without them. He has over 20 running horses in his charge, and for the last three years he has used no other medicine for them. He has kindly permitted me to refer any one to him. Over 1,000 other references can be seen at the depot. Sold by Druggists and Saddlers. Price 25 cents per box. Depot, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York.

nov30w7

INVASION!—Do you wish to have your hair cauterized from the scalp? No. Then beware of the new brood of Nitriolic and caustic Dyes got up by nostrum-mongers, who bear the same relation to the responsible Chemist that

PIRATES AND PRIVATEERS

bear to honest merchantmen. Remember that the experience of years, and the very highest scientific endorsements, guarantee the superiority of

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

over every other in use. It is purely vegetable, infallible and instantaneous. Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

jan4m1

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—Water must be adapted to the nature of the fish, or there will be no increase; the soil must be adapted to the seed, or there will be small returns; and the human body must contain impurities, or there will be no sickness. The man whose bowels and blood have been cleansed by a few

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

may walk through infected districts without fear. "The life of the flesh is in the blood." To secure health we must use BRANDRETH'S PILLS, because but from unhealthy accumulations in the bowels or the blood, which Brandreth's Pills remove; this method is following nature, and is safe, and has STOOD THE TEST OF TIME. See B. Brandreth in white letters in the Government stamp. Sold by all Druggists. jan4m1

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. Others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—*Scratch Scratch! Scratch!*—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, sole agents, 170 Washington street Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

jun8,'66.-1y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.
Jan. 5, 66—1y.

MARRIED.

LIVINGSTON—STATLER—At the bride's house, on the 26th ult., by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Capt. John A. Livingston, of Huntingdon county, and Miss Mary L. Statler, of Schellsburg.

LINGO—PATTERSON—On the 3d inst., by Rev. A. V. C. Schenck, Mr. John Lingo, of Cumberland, Md., and Miss Sarah Jane Patterson, this county.

MOCK—WALTER—On the 6th inst., at the German Reformed Parsonage, in St. Clairsville, by Rev. C. U. Heilman, Mr. Lewis Mock to Miss Sarah Jane Walter.

LING—BERKHIMER—On the same day by the same, Mr. David C. Ling to Miss Annie Berkhimer.

DIVELY—MERWINE—On the 2d inst., at the M. E. Parsonage in Bedford, by Rev A. R. Miller, Mr. Harmon Dively, of Berlin, Somerset co., to Miss Nannie Merwine, of Bedford.

BLACKBURN—McCREARY—At the Methodist Parsonage near Bedford, on the 1st inst., by Rev. J. Leckie, Mr. Cyrus E. Blackburn and Miss Ruth E. McCreary, both of St. Clair tp.

TUCKER—GOLAPHER—On the 30th ult., by Rev. Jas. H. McGarrah, Mr. B. F. Tucker and Mrs. Susan Golapher, both of Schellsburg.

WILHELM—COOK—On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Kinsey, Mr Samuel M. Wilhelm, of New Bridgeport, Pa., to Miss Kate A. Cook, of Wellersburg, Somerset county, Pa.

BRODE—KREMER—On the 3d inst., by Rev. A. R. Kremer, Mr David S. Brode, of Saxton, to Miss Rebecca Horton, of Yellow Creek, this county.

DIED.

FEATHER—On the 28th ult., Miss Rachel Feather, aged 23 years, 8 months and 22 days.

OVER—Of croup, on the 6th inst., in Bedford, William Henry, infant son of David and Elmira Over, aged 25 days.

New Advertisements.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The next term of this institution, under its reorganization, will commence on the 16th day of January, 1867. For terms of admission, catalogues, &c., address JOHN FRASER, Pres't,
jan11w3. Agricultural College, Centre co., Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Samuel Walter, late of Union township, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims thereon, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

jan11w6 HENRY B. WALTER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of William Bonnell, late of Londonderry township, Bedford county, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

jan11w6, JACOB TROUTMAN, Jr., Adm'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary to the estate of Peter Karn, late of East Providence township, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

GEORGE KARN,
of E. Providence tp.,
SAMUEL SPARKS,
jan11w6.* of W. Providence tp., Ex'rs.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS TO SELL AT PRIVATE SALE, in Monroe township, the farm known as the John Martin property. It contains about 284 ACRES PATENTED LAND, about 125 acres cleared, 10 or 12 of which are meadow, with one LOG and one FRAME HOUSE, an unfinished Frame Barn and Saw Mill, also a small pair of chopping stones, with other fixtures for grinding grain, with a considerable number of fruit trees, on the premises.

The above property will be sold at a bargain to any person desiring a farm of that kind.

jan11w3. DANIEL FLETCHER.

Notices, &c.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—a second hand PIANO. Inquire of
apr.13,'66.-tf. C. N. HICKOK.

DR. GEO. B. KELLEY, having permanently located in ST. CLAIRSVILLE, tenders his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity. nov2'66y1

THE BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL will re-open after the Christmas vacation, on Monday the 7th inst.
jan4w2 JOHN T. HUGGARD.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!

PRICES:

1000 bushels or over,		12 cents.
500 "	"	15 "
250 "	"	20 "
Less quantities,		25 "

Deduction of 10 per cent. for slaked lime, and 5 per cent. for cash sales. O. E. SHANNON,
dec14m1 Bedford, Pa.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to us for advertising Administrators', Executors', Auditors' Notices, Orphans' Court sales and other sales of Real Estate, and for printing bills, &c., &c., will please call and settle for the same, as all such advertising and printing should be CASH. MEYERS & MENGEL.
Feb 16, '66—tf.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the law lately passed for the Equalization of Bounties.
aug.17—tf. J. W. DICKERSON.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Six Mile Run Coal Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 205 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, January 15th, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
jan4w2. JOHN ROMMEL, Jr., Prest.

1867—BLACKWELL & Co., have now ready their revised Catalogue of 1867—Newspapers for 1867, containing all the 1867—principal Publications, for which they re-1867—ceive Subscriptions at the regular rates, and 1867—on many of them offer the advantage of 1867—subscribing for 3 months. Send for a copy 1867—containing full details of our admirable 1868—system of operation. We refer to the Pub-1867—lisher of this paper.

BLACKWELL & CO.,
Office, 82 Cedar st., New York.
jan4m3. BOX 4298 P. O.

H. F. IRVINE,
ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞ Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.
Oct 20, 1865.

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED ALL PERSONS
To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods:
To gather information;
To make known their wants;
&c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

Fancy Stores.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY has just returned from the East with a fine stock of

MILLINERY
AND
FANCY GOODS,

and has now opened a handsome variety of WINTER BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c., of the very latest styles. Also, a variety of

DRESS GOODS,

French Merinos, plaid wool deLaines, Alpacas, Muslin deLaines, Ginghams, Calicos, Canton Flannel, Frannells, Opera and plaid Flannels, Cloths for coats and sacks, Ladies' and Children's FURS, Sacks, Coats, Cloaks and Shawls; Breakfast Shawls Sontags, Woolen Hoods, &c.; Balmoral and Hoop SKIRTS, and Corsets; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES, Ladies' buckskin Gauntlets, cloth and fleece-lined Gloves, for ladies and children; Lace and Crape VEILS, Barege and Grenadine for Veils. Pocket Handkerchiefs, Neck-Ties, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, PERFUMERY, Eureka Hair Restorative, Mrs. Hill's Hair Restorative. DRESS TRIMMINGS, WIGANS AND BUTTONS. Also, all kinds of Notions and Toys. Also, the very best made and finest Ladies' and Children's SHOES that can be bought in Philadelphia.

Mrs. MOWRY is determined to sell her Goods, and do her work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. She hopes her friends and patrons will call and examine her stock, as she is satisfied that they will recommend themselves, in QUALITY and PRICE, to refined tastes and good judgment. nv2m3

MRS. V. B. TATE. MISS M. REA.

NEW FALL STYLES!—Mrs. Tate has just returned from the East with a splendid selection of

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS, and everything belonging to a MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

We would call your particular attention to our FALL STOCK OF

LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, of Mrs. Tate's own selection, such as ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, GUIPURE AND CHERRY LACES, CORDS, TASSELS, FRINGES, VELVET RIBBONS, BELTING, and TRIMMINGS generally.

Mrs. TATE and Miss REA flatter themselves that their LATE NOVELTIES will not be surpassed by any. Giving their personal attention to all the branches of their department; the acknowledged superiority as regards their reliability and the patronage extended them, renders comment unnecessary.

Mrs. Tate procured, while in Philadelphia, a FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER, who is now ready to make Dresses, Cloaks, and Children's Wear. Ladies may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible price. Cutting and Basting done at short notice.

☞ Girls wanting to learn Mantua-Making will apply immediately, as a fine opportunity is given them. oct19tf

NEW GOODS!—M. C. FETTERLY has just received a splendid assortment of Fancy Dry Goods, consisting in part of Fancy Dress Goods, Silks, French Merinos, Alpacca, Delaines, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, Cloaking Cloth, Cloaks, Furs, Shawls, Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Fancy Buttons, Velvets, Ladies' Dress Caps, a handsome assortment of Embroideries, Mourning and Lace Goods, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, with a great variety of other notions, &c., &c. The stock consists of every article usually kept in a first class Fancy Store. Thankful for past favors, we ask a continuance of your patronage.

nov.9, '66,-y1.

Boots, Shoes and Varieties.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BEDFORD!

THE REGULATOR

AND BEDFORD

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

IN ADVANCE OF ALL OTHERS.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!

BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS!

CLOTHING, CASSIMERS, HATS of all kinds laid in at prices to suit the times.

If you want a good Coat go to the Regulator.
If you want a good p'r Boots, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Vest, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good p'r Shoes, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good p'r Pants, go to the Regulator
If you want a suit of Clothes, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Shirt, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Hat, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Gaiter or Shoe go to the Reg'r.
If you want good Cassimere, go to the Regulator.
If you want a variety of Notions, go to the Reg'r.
If you want a fashionable Coat, go to the Regulator
If you want fashionable Pants & Vests go to the Regulator.
If you want a fashionable Suit, go to the Regulator.
If you want Queensware or Glassware, go to the Regulator.
If you want good Spices of any kind, go to the Regulator.
If you want good Flavoring Extracts, go to the Regulator.
If you want good Toilet Soap or Perfumery, go the Regulator.
If you want good Hosiery, Gloves, Neck-ties collars, &c., go to the Regulator.

If you want any thing in our line, go to the Bedford Clothing Emporium and Boot, Shoe and Notion Regulator, No. 2, Anderson's Row.

Goods of all kinds ordered from the Eastern cities to accommodate customers.

H. F. IRVINE,
Sept. 7, 1866. R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

The undersigned has fitted up a new Photograph Gallery, 3 doors West of Dr. Harry's Drug Store, where is prepared to MAKE PICTURES of any size and style desired, from the small breast-pin size up to life size.

He also keeps a large assortment of *FANCY CASES, POCKET ALBUMS, ALBUMS* for the centre-table, Gilt Frames, Rosewood Frames, Gilt Moulding and Rosewood Moulding for Frames, Cord and Tassels for hanging frames.

Will also *COPY PICTURES* from Ambrotypes, Photographs, Engravings, etc., and enlarge them to any size desired.

Having all the late improvements in the art and being engaged in the business longer than any other man in the county he can assure his customers that he will make better work than can be had at any other establishment.

He was the first man to introduce the

AMBROTYE;
" " " *MELAINOTYPE;*
" " " *FERROTYPE;*
" " " *PHOTOGRAPH;*

and is the only one who can make the beautiful *ALBATYPE* or *PORCELAIN PICTURES* of recent discovery.

☞ Terms 25 per cent. cheaper than any other place in the county. T. R. GETTYS.
nov.9.-m3.

GUNS AND LOCKS.—The undersigned respectfully tenders his services to the people of Bedford and vicinity, as a repairer of Guns and Locks. All work promptly attended to. L. DEFIBAUGH.
sep 28, '66—tf

MAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

ORDERS from a distance for any kind of JOB PRINTING promptly attended to. Send to THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE, Bedford, Pa.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

NEW GOODS! FALL & WINTER!

The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, confident they can offer

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

In every department.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. ☜

You can be SUITED at the LOWEST PRICES.

TERMS:

☞ CASH or PRODUCE. When credit is ☜ given, in ALL cases after SIX ☜ MONTHS, interest will be ☜ charged in the ☜ account.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

oct26

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

A large and complete stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, just received and opened at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S, No. 1 Anderson's Row—bought just at the right time.

The following comprise a few of our goods:

DRY GOODS:

Calicoes, Delaines, Coburg Cloths, French Merinoes, Alpacas, Flannels, Ginghams, all wool Delaines, all colors, large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

A large assortment of Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes Ladies' Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, all prices, and sizes to suit everybody.

CLOTHING:

A very large stock of Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests, all sizes, and prices to suit the times.

HATS AND CAPS:

Hotels.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April 15, '64.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public.—The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House. JOSEPH MORRISON.

may25,'66.–tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that they have leased the above named hotel for a term of years. The house is delightfully situated, convenient to the Penna. Railroad Depot and well arranged and adapted for a public hotel. The proprietors intend that their table shall not be second to that of any country hotel, and their bar will always be provided with the choicest liquors. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. FEE & AULTZ.

Huntingdon, Pa., Jan 4, 1867.—1y.

UNION HOTEL,
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA:

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.

May 9, '62.

WEAVER HOTEL, *St. Clairsville, Pa.*—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has leased the hotel lately kept by Mr. S. Crissman, St Clairsville, Pa., where he will accommodate all who may favor him with their custom.

jun8.–3m. HENRY WEAVER.

JACKSON HOTEL,
Railroad Street,
HUNTINGDON, Pa.
C. SNELL.
apr.13,'66. Proprietor.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents every where to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years.—Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements*, and the *seller* or *user* are *liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment.* Circulars *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ills. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

$90 A MONTH! Agents wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. [Dec. 22. '65—1y

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams & Brother, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons owing accounts or notes to said firm will please call and settle immediately, as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection

J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, March 15, '66.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother, wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits, and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, March 15, '66

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the
ERIE PUMP—
certainly the only pump
well adapted to this
climate

☞Persons in need of a
GOOD PUMP,
will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg

Aug. 1, '65—1y

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
NEW FALL STYLES.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS, and WINDOW SHADES,
Corner FOURTH & MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. Always in Store, a large Stock of
oct 5–3m* LINEN & OIL SHADES.

WANTED, AGENTS!!—Great chance for Agents in every county of our glorious Union, to sell our Maps, Charts and Photographs. Good Agents are making $200 a month. New charts issued monthly. Everybody will find this a respectable and profitable business, as we offer large inducements. Send for circular and particulars. Address

HAASIS & LUBRECHT,
Publishers of popular Maps, Charts, etc.,
nov2w2 108 Liberty St., New York.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

Has a large Stock of fine
WATCHES.
JEWELRY.
SILVER-WARE and
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Suitable for Holiday and Bridal PRESENTS.
nov.16.–m2.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR THE MOST POPULAR
And best selling Subscription Books published.

We are the most extensive publishers in the United States, (having six houses,) and therefore can afford to sell books cheaper and pay agents a more liberal commission than any other company.

Our books do not pass through the hands of General Agents, (as nearly all other subscription works do,) therefore we are enabled to give our canvassers the extra per cent. which is usually allowed to General Agents. Experienced canvassers will see the advantages of dealing directly with the publishers.

Our series embraces the most popular works on all subjects of importance, and is selling rapidly both North and South.

Old agents, and all others, who want the best paying agencies, will please send for circulars and see our terms, and compare them and the character of our works with those of other publishers.

Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co.
Philadelphia, Pa., Boston, Mass., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Illinois, St. Louis, Mo., or Richmond, Va. nov30w4.

H. F. IRVINE,
ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.
Oct 20, 1865.

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

SLIP BILLS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness and despatch, at THE GAZETTE office.

Medical.

$100 REWARD!

I will pay to any Doctor or member of the Medical Fraternity, the sum of $100 for any Compound that possesses more medicinal virtues and curative powers than Mishler's Herb Bitters.

B. MISHLER, Proprietor,
S. E. Corner of Centre Square,
mayll.—1y. Lancaster. Pa.

$100 REWARD!

I will pay $100 Reward for the discovery of any medicinal preparation that can cure a greater variety of complaints than Mishler's Herb Bitters.

B. MISHLER, Proprietor,
S. E. Corner of Centre Square,
mayll.—1y Lancaster, Pa.

500 DOLLARS REWARD!

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MISHLER'S BITTERS
WILL
CURE ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN!

Diseases of the skin are numerous and, with but one or two exceptions, may all be traced to impurity of the blood. In many persons this impurity is born in the system; while others acquire it through improper treatment of scores of diseases. Under this head may be classed—

1st, Scrofula,—This disease is hereditary and is transmitted from generation to generation It is caused by a transgression of the laws of nature, both moral and physical; in other words, it is caused by *vice*. Acting as a latent poison, it reduces the vitality of the blood, and weakens the depurating organs, so that they fail to discharge or cast out the impurities that are continually generating in the system. A person physically pure acquires gonorhœa, or some other secret disease; he undergoes a course of mercury, the disease is dried up, and the patient pronounced well. Vain delusion. The complaint is not cured, it is channel is only diverted. Instead of making its appearance outwardly, it acts on the internal organs, and scrofula, which is bequeathed from father to son, is the result. Many persons who are perfectly free from all immorality and vice are afflicted with scrofula. They are suffering for the sins of their fathers and laboring under the curse inscribed inscribed in the Book of Books. "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

To cure this dreadful complaint it is necessary that the blood should be thoroughly purified, all the organs of the body brought into a healthy state of action, and the system braced up and strengthened by invigorating tonics. Look at the articles used in compounding Mishler's Bitters; see the array of purifying and invigorating medicaments, and say whether there is an article in the whole list of medicines that equals it. We here emphatically assert, without fear of contradiction, that

Mishler's Bitters will Cure all kinds of Scrofulous Diseases.

It purifies the blood, it strengthens the internal organs and aids them to perform their natural functions, it is a stimulant and a tonic and it will cure Scrofula.

2d, Running Sores and Ulcers.—Running sores and ulcers invariably indicate a scrofulous taint. They are caused by the efforts of nature to discharge the impurities of the blood. Many persons afflicted with running sores and ulcers succeeded in drying them up and think they are cured when the skin grows over the sore. They are, however, "but making bad worse," for the impurities that were discharged from the system through the medium of the sore now act internally and cause innumerable diseases and often death. The only true and sure cure for all running sores and ulcers is Mishler's Bitters, a continued and perseverig use of which will most certainly effect a *permanent cure.*

3d. Salt Rheum.—Salt Rheum is a vague, indefinite, though, popular term given to almost all the non-febrile eruptions of the skin which afflict adults. It is generally an eruption of vesicles in small, distinct ulcers, accompanied with a smarting, tingling sensation, with a tendency to creep or spread over the adjoining surface. Mishler's bitters are a sure cure for this disease.

4th. Pimples and Blotches.—Pimples and Blotches on the skin are always a sure sign of impure blood. Although never dangerous, except in cases of carbuncles, they are very disagreeable.—Often we will see the most handsome features rendered hideous by great blotches and pimples, and instead of the pleasing look which should irradiate the human face we see nothing but disgusting corruption; for pimples and blotches are nothing but the corrupt accumulations of the system expelled through the medium of the skin. The use of Mishler's Bitters will force these corruptions to be discharged through the natural channels, and thus cures all kinds of pimples and blotches. Ladies who desire a fair complection, free from pimples should bear this fact in mind.

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by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

Publications.

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North British Review,	Bentley's Miscellany,
Pop. Science Review,	Cornhill Magazine,
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Leisure Hour,	Temple Bar,
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Literature, Science and Art, and the Political Principles of 1776 and 1787.

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[*From the Philad'a Evening Bulletin, Mar.*, 10.]

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Established upwards of 16 years.

Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Oct. 20,'65.–1y.

Medical.

SHRINERS BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

This is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon its doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is Purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the

DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time.—Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syr